WALLACKS THEATER.
THE EVENING-FLYING SCUD; Or, A POUR LEGGED FOR

BROADWAY THRATE'S.
THE RYKNING-MARGOT, THE POULTRY BEALEZ-THE
LETTLE TREASURE. Miss Maggie Milebil. OLYMPIC THEATER

GOUSIN-JENNY LIND.

THE EVENING—(Reacht of W. Gomessal)—PERDITA; Or, The ROYAL MILKMAID—Mr. and Mrs. PETER WRITE.

BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-LITTLE BOY BLUE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING—YANKER IN HUNGARY—PODIJAH R.
PEASLEY, HIS M MARK. Yanker Locke. PANORAMA OF THE
KILE. TWO BUNDEED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMBURGH'S COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
THIS RVFNING-ROCKY MOUNTAIN BUFFALO-ACROBATIC
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THIS EVENING - CINDER LEON (barlesque) - NORMA. Esb.

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THIS EVENING-ME AND MES HOWARD PAUL'S ENTER-DAY AND EVENING—FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURE. Corner of Twenty-third st. and Fortile st.

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Business Notices.

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The GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Survassarins of Providence, R. L., Inform the trade that they are producing flue Electron-Playin Geome, comprising full Juniors, and TeaSarskicas and Tarler Waith of every description of a very appearagraphy, and of near and circum designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon
which is a deposit of Pare silver of sach thickness that they possess all
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The Gordon Manufacturing Commay refer with confidence to the high
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Being the introducers of the celebrated PLATED WARR of the GORHAM MANUFACTURING Co., above advertised, we now oder an entirely new and extensive atnex, from which very desirable selec-STABLE & MARGUE.

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Having the fite simile of "Cucru & Penerxs" on the notable wrat

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SCHOLARS AND LEAKNERS OF LANGUAGES WIll do with to attend at Mr. Favancian's Indistruction, on Monary Arrangement, on Monary and Cock, at No. a University-place. See advertisement and or "Lectures."

HULL'S BAY RUM SOAP. Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere

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Justiv celebrated for perfect simplicity, great strength, and mmesse compressing power, is GUARANTRED, with eight men and two betwee self-temper the clay and make 2,000 to 2,500 elegant bricks per hour. J. H. RENICK, Proprietor, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y., Roem 23.

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makes 3,000 aplended Brick per hour, with only nine men and one mai

age the world to produce its equal, m generateed to ell per-chargers. Abnam Raqua, General Agent, No. 141 Broadwar, N. Y. THE LAUNDRY .- COLGATE & CO. put up for one of families a perfectly pure and economical Latanest SCAP, cut in pieces to facilitate drying, and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class Family Grocers, or at the Salescouns of the Manufacturers, Nos. 33 and 35 John et., New-York. WINDOW SHADES

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for each by Wm. Chonwell, No. 32 Leonard at. Glories, Casarinians, and other Woodens cheap for each by Wm. Crowwell, No. 32 Leonard at. In entirely New Styles, at WALHAVEN's, No. 606 Broadway.

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Many Patterns entirely new.

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Table Danasks and Tourishes, Shirrings, and ProLon-Casenus, Table and Plane Corres, as prices extremely less. PETER COOPER'S GELATINE, MAKES DELICIOUS

JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.

cers and Druggists. Depot No. 17 Burling bisp, N. Y. Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY ANDAGAS, SUSPENSORY ANDAGAS, SUSPENSORY LACT ALL AND ALL COMPANY AND AL BANDAGES, SUPPORTERS, &C.-MAI

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REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCE SERVING-MACHINES.
REST FAMILY MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
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WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEW-GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEW-

WEED SEWING-MACINES-NEW MODEL.

norel improvement.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,—The best ever Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair. First

LAND OFFICE REPORTS.

BY TRESCRIPE TO THE TRIBUNE. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Governor of Iowa a certified tra-script of indemnity innois, improving 1,315 across selected by the Agent for the State of Jowa, and being in full satisfaction for the grants of the Ives Mojnes River improve-ments unade by act of Congress of August 6, 5,6, the joint resolution of Darco 5, 1007, and the act of July 12, 25 acr.

ESSEX COUNTY COURTS .- The Grand Jury came into court yesterday with 34 indictments, 20 of which were against one man, Charles T. Wood, alias John Harrison, for burglaries committed in and about Orange during the past two or three months, to all of which the prisoner pleaded guilty. The Grand Jury will complete their business this morning, and present to the court some 60 more meliciments, when they will be discharged for the term.

PERSONAL.—Major-Gen. Newton, U. S. A., is making a brief visit in Newark, being at present the guest of John P. Jackson, esq. During yesterlay a number of the leading citizen scalled upon the General.

St. John's Church, Clifton.—At an election of efficers of this church, held on Thesday evening, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Wardens George S. Schofield and D. Tewnsend; Yestrymen, W. B. Duncan, W. B. Crocker, L. O. Boyd, Aymar Cater, M. G. Haughton, Charles Easton, J. Jones, and George Simonson,

New-Work Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1967 TERMS OF THE TRIBUKE.

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his good faith.

from our special correspondent, Dramatic, Fine Arts, and Personal Notes, Court Reports, the Money Article, and other matters Money Article, and other matters, will be found on the second page; yesterday's meeting of the Aldermen and Councilmen, the Markets, and other matters, on the third page; and Literary Items on the sixth paye.

Judge Magruder of Maryland, whose opposition to Civil Rights is notorious, is again in danger of being taught his Judicial duties. His last act of resistance is detailed elsewhere.

Sanford Conover, the witness against Jefferson Davis before the Investigating Committee of Congress, has been convicted of perjury and sentenced to ten years imprisonment at Albany.

An exchange announces that "Mr. Raymond is in Detroit." The Times announces that "Mr. "Gladstone is likely to prove another example " of men who, attempting to sit on two stools, "but were not broad enough to compass it, and "fell between them." It is very evident that Mr. Raymond is not in New-York.

A special order of Gen. Griffin, commanding in Texas, forbids all further elections therein by civil authority, and directs the Governor of the State to report his appointments to Military headquarters. Texas, like the rest of the South, must now accept the fact of Reconstruction, face to face.

THE SURBATT MYSTERY. A dispatch from Washington to The Herald

"It is the opinion of persons high in authority and infin-ence here that the trint of John H. Surratt will be ulti-mately abandoned. The impression is that there is a gen-eral conviction prevailing in official quarters that the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt was not guilty of the crime for which she was executed, and that the trial of her son would only result in more clearly establishing that fact. which she was executed, and that the trial of her son would only result in more clearly establishing that fact. Such a development, of course, would not be relished by the Administration and others concerned in the trial and condemnation of the mother. There is another cause, however, not very creditable, assigned why the President would not wish the trial to occur; but, as it would cast a deep slur upon the reputation of one who lately has not been sleeping on a bed of roses, I refrain from giving it publicity. It might only be creating another sensation, and, perhaps, without justification, for the gratification of seandal-mongers. However this may be, it is not believed that the evidence in possession of the Government will warrant the trial of John H. Surratt."

We think it time to say that the many -We think it time to say that the many

mysteries surrounding this Surratt case should cease. Since the assassination of President Lincoln, we have had endless surmises, and makeshifts, and tricks, in reference to the crime and those accused. In the first place, we had the Government proclamations accusing Davis, and Sanders, and Thompson of the assassination. Then we had the trials, in which these persons were solemnly arraigned as participants in that crime. There are few things that our children will less care to read than that selfsame trial, with its wayward and rude justice. Then came the swift execution of Mrs. Surratt, although Payne, an assassin by his own confession, asserted her innocence. We had escape of Surratt-his wanderings under Government espionage-the fact that it was known where he was, and no effort made to arrest him until Mr. Boutwell, speaking the public opinion of the nation, compelled his arrest. We have also had the imprisonment of Davis as an assassin-if there is any value in the judgment of the commission that tried Payne and his companions. His continued imprisonment without trial, or the pretense of a trial, is in itself a mystery and a shame. Then came Gen. Butler's famous speech, showing that the diary of Booth had been suppressed, on the conspiracy trial, and the declaration of a great lawyer that Mrs. Surratt had been innocently hanged. Immediately came an announcement that the War Department would print the Booth diary so soon as something or other occurred. Well: time enough has passed for twenty things to happen, and nothing is heard of the Booth diary! Finally, we have the most provoking delays about the trial of Surratt, with an announcement that he is not to be tried, because the trial might establish the fact that Mrs. Surrett was not guilty at all!

It is time that this juggling should cease: and especially as the Surratt case is only a part of the juggling that has been permitted since the death of Mr. Lincoln. That tragedy is one of the most mysterious in the annals of crime. There is something hidden that we crave to know. What it is we cannot say; but the records of the trial, the continued imprisonment of Mr. Davis, and especially the shuffling of the Government, compel distrust and suspicion. Why has not Booth's diary been published? Why is George N. Sanders not demanded from the British Government if the Administration really believes he was a partner in the crime of Booth? Why is not Davis, Leither punished or released? And why is not John H. Snrratt, against whom, at least, all the evidence we have points unerringly, brought to justice?

We were glad to have occasion a few days ago to give hearty commendation of the sentence to the Penitentiary, for the period of his natural life, of a wretch who had deliberately set fire to a building wherein there were 30 human beings, more or less. It was a gratifying exception to the general history of our criminal courts that villainy has been brought to judgment in spite of all the safeguards with which official corruption hedges it about in this city. Four more notable instances of prompt punishment of aggravated guilt have since occurred. On Monday last Recorder Hackett sentenced to 20 years each-the full penalty of the law-two men, whom District-Attorney Bedford had brought to conviction for having robbed and beaten an old man in one of our public streets. The offense was committed upon the 7th inst., and upon the 22d the offenders were under sentence. To-day our columns record two more sentences of twenty years each for an aggravated assault, committed but ten days prior to the imposition of the sentence. These unusual sentences do not indicate an unusual amount of crime, for the files of THE TRIBUNE bear evidence that outrages upon life and property have been of as frequent occurrence in times

past as now: but they encourage a

hope that the time may yet be when the house-breaker, the incendiary, and the murderer will no more venture to expect immunity from punishment here than in the cities which have heretofore exceeded us in respectable government.

THE WAL RUMORS IN EUROPE. The first in the series of sensational Cable dispatches which, for several weeks, have been filling America, as well as Europe, with fear of an imminent war between France and Germany, turns out to be a base invention. The dispatch stating that Bismarck, in an energetic note, had demanded of Louis Napoleon | the reasons for his arming, and had made France responsible for all the consequences of such a step, was dated Berlin, April 11, and appeared in the morning papers of the United States on the 12th. We have now London papers of the 13th, and Paris papers of the 12th, and they neither contain the dispatch, nor any reference to it. It is hardly conceivable that one of the thousands of rumors which were constantly alarming the capitals of the Old World should have betrayed the author of the dispatch into so gross an exaggeration of a vague report.

Such an example of a counterfeit dispatch is certainly well calculated to throw doubt upon all the announcements of a like character which have since appeared, and which state that war is now regarded as imminent, as aumost certain, that Prussia and France are making great warlike preparations, and so forth. The impure source from which the first of these dispatches emanated may have given birth to all the others.

We do, of course, not mean to deny that a serious disagreement exists between France and Prussia on the Luxemburg question; that negotiations of an unfriendly character have taken place between the two Courts, and that a very large portion of the populations of both countries were exhibiting the most feverish excitement, and clamoring for war. But all this indicates neither an imminence nor a certainty of war, and those whose pockets are interested in the truth or untruth of the Cable dispatches would do well to learn from the exposed blunderings of the Cable not to be too hasty in their

At the date of our latest steamer dispatches, negotiations between Paris and Berlin were actively being carried on. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs had declared on the 8th of April that France had no desire to annex Luxemburg without having previously received the consent of the people of Luxemburg, of the King of Holland, and of the Great Powers of Europe. On the 10th the Moniteur published an article assuring the French people that the Government would know how to reconcile the exigencies of the national dignity with the interests of peace, and with every sentiment of moderation and justice. At the same time it expressed a wish that no interpellation on the Luxemburg question might be sanctioned in the Clembers.

The Prussian Government declared, through its official organ, that it had requested the Guaranteeing Powers of the Treaty of 1839 to ommunicate their opinions on the subject. It gave the strongest assurances of its pacific ntentions; but at the same time its organ gave the most glowing description of the enthusiasm and determination with which the whole of the German nation would fight for

the integrity of German territory. The Government of Russia expressed through its official organ the hope that peace would be preserved. Several propositions for a compromise had been made. It was proposed that France as well as Prussia should abandon all claims to Laxemburg; that Luxemburg should be constituted an independent State, or that it should be incorporated with either Holland or Belgium. The latest Cable dispatches indicate that one of these propositions was recom mended by the Guaranteeing Powers, and that Prussia refused to comply with their advice. Public opinion in Germany was expressing itself on this point with great force and unanimity, and South Germany was even more emphatic in its protest against the abandonment of Luxemburg than North Germany.

Prussia, and with her Germany, claims that the fortress of Luxemburg is garrisoned by Prussian troops by virtue of treaties which preceded the establishment of the German Confederation; that, therefore, Prussia has a right to keep under control a place which is of so great strategical importance; that, at all events, this is an affair between Prussia, Germany, and Holland, and that Germany cannot concede to any foreign Power, like France, the right of interference.

The excitement at the date of our latest advices seemed to be on the increase, and the opportunity for stock-jobbing speculation was most tempting. But in France, as well as in Germany, many of the most competent judges of political affairs continued to be of opinion that war would yet be avoided.

CORRUPT LEGISLATION-PARTY RESPON-SIBILITY

The Brooklyn Eagle gives tongue in the desperate hunt for Copperhead capital amid the offensive remains of our late Legislature. It states the case thus:

"Legislative corruption has reach cany that even the journals published in the ini-the party which control it are compelled to deuc In doing so, however, they make the point that if. In doing so, however, they make the point that it is not fair to hold the Republican party responsible for it for the reason that the Democratic minority are seldon unrepresented in the votes by which notoriously nefarious schemes are carried through the Legislature. The point in our opinion, is not well taken. Under a representative government the party which administers its affairs the time being is justly held responsible for any grievance, the people may have to complain of, which it may be within the power of a government to remedy."

-The doctrine here put forth by The Eagle is a virtual proclamation to the political minority in every legislative or municipal body-"Steal all you may; sell your votes regularly 'to the highest bidder; be as corrupt, as mercenary, as rascally as you can; for the People will charge all the misdoings of your body to the political majority; so that the more profligate you are, the more capital you will make for your own party." To state this proposition lucidly is to refute it.

Let us illustrate The Engle's doctrine by a ready example. Let us suppose the Assembly to be composed of 68 Republicans and 60 Democrats. The usual tempters proffer the usual temptations to venality; but the great mass of the Republicans, fearing the consequences of vielding to their party, spurn the lures of the Lobby. The great body of the Democrats, on the other hand, seeing that whatever ill fame may be achieved by this Legislature will be so much tapital for their [Democratic] party, "go in" for all they can make. Thus 56 Democrats and 10 Republicans conspire to pass all manner of corrupt measures, in defiance of the best efforts of the 58 Republicans and 4 Democrats who sternly but fruitlessly resist them. The Eagle's doctrine is, that the Republicans should be held responsible for every bill thus passed, and should be huried from power because of its passage. Such logic insults the common sense of mankind.

UNE dates the corruption of our Legislature from the Republican triumph in the Fall of 1859. That is a grave mistake. It is now some sixty years since Gov. Tompkins dispersed a Democratic legislature because of its notorious corruption. Bank chartering was, through forty years of mainly Democratic rule, as glaringly corrupt as Street Railroad chartering is in our day. The strongly Democratic Senate of 1877 was constrained to expel two of Democratic members for gross corruption. The Republicans first carried the Legislature, not in 1859, but in 1858; they lost in in '57, but regained it in '58. In the Legislature of 1860, [chosen in 1859,] there were many more Democrats than in that just adjourned; yet the jobbers readily passed their bills over flov. Morgan's vetoes in 1860, but were utterly unable to override Gov. Fenton's vetoes in 1867. Had the Republican members of this year been as generally rotten as the Democrats, every bill vetoed by Gov. Fenton

would now be a law. The giant evil which now demands reform mildews both parties alike, is deplored by the better portion of both, and will be eradicated by their joint efforts. The work, we are confident, will be nobly initiated by our impending Constitutional Convention.

THE TORY TRIUMPH. One thing was certain in regard to English Reform, that Reform was to be conceded by the ruling classes. The extension of the suffrage had been promised for years, and the promise had not been kept. The Derby Ministry entered power upon the pledge that it would propose some measure of reform that should not be a snare or a trick, and could not break it. The only practical question was of the extent of the concession; and the success of the Ministry, after the debate in Parliament we print to-day, means that the radical measures of reform have been defeated, but that some of the Radical principles have been embodied in the very plan of their opponents. Radicalism in England, so far as it exists in Parliament, does not mean manhood but household suffrage, and the Ministerial bill provided for household suffrage, restricting the franchise to every householder who personally pays tax rates. This, it is true, excludes a large number of householders who pay their taxes through an arrangement with their landlords, yet it admitted the true principle of the reform. Mr Gladstone's objection to the bill was the exclusion it practically effected, and had he rested on that objection alone, his defeat would have been more creditable. But in proposing not only to grant the franchise to householders, independently of the personal payment of rates-a good proposition-but to make a £6 rentral a necessary qualification, he made that fatal error which had ruined many leadersthe offer to sacrifice enduring principles for immediate but incomplete success. Had Mr. Gladstone's amendment been carried, suffrage in England might have been extended now to a greater number of persons than those who will obtain it under Mr. Disraeli's bill, but this gain would have been accompanied with an admission of Tory principles. It was defeated by 301 to 289. The issue in Parliament was, therefore, not simple, but complex; the Liberals had to choose between the limitation of measure and concession of principle proposed by the Government, and the extension of suffrage and compromise of principle proposed by their leader. The fifty or sixty members of the Liberal party who, by withdrawing from Mr. Gladstone their support, secured the success of the bill of the Ministry, chose wisely, perhaps, in accepting a defeat in which the victor concedes the justice of their cause. This was not exwho deserted his standard they saw it begin to tremble have made their appeal to the people, to whose increasing power parliaments and ministries will before many years be obedient. They have by their silent protest against compromise given Great Britain a basis of suffrage upon which greater triumphs of reform may be achieved. Household suffrage once granted, the personal restriction will inevitably be swept away, and this is the certainty which convinces some of the British reformers that they are not so badly beaten by the victory of Disraeli as they might have been by that of Mr. Gladstone. Yet this is but a poor and preliminary concession from the aristocracy which rules to the people who should govern; one which may for a moment suspend the cry for Reform, but cannot silence it. We, who by one sweeping act have given the ballot to all men of all races and colors, whatever their condition, may look with sorrow as well as surprise upon this fierce quarrel over subjects which no American would ever dream

of debating. THE SEASON.

"I have seen better days," said a poor woman n London to good Charles Lamb. "And so have I," said Lamb, dropping some money, and looking up at the fog. Recent days of April tristfulness, and, further back, of March moodiness, suggest some such poverty-stricken reminder as this; but still more recent sunshine has poured a blessed oil on the troubled waters of the rainy period. "It is a very fine day," remarked a distinguished statesman on a celebrated occasion; and with reference to yesterday's sunshine, the most modest of opinionists need have no hesitation in standing with him upon this immutable principle. There is, indeed nothing in the condition of the weather to excite slarm; and we are at last enabled in good faith to give May-time anticipatory salute.

A serious duty befalls the journalist of welcoming what is known as the season. We know of no more important arrival, no more agreeable revelation, than this of the sunshine. It is of far greater concern, in fact, than the cloudiest war news we can get from Europe, and of thousand times greater value than the acquisition of Russian America—though to have the season here in its prime, with all the Tropics for a garden, and Mr. Seward's Arctics for an ice-house, would be refreshing. The weather itself is a great event. After the Wintriest of torpors, with its head wrapped in fog and racked with influenza, the Dismal City becomes a Celestial City. Sunshine pours down its Danæ showers on streets of gold. We know it is an unblest and swarming city, with boulevards for princes, byways for beggars and thieves, with all the wretched patents for social murder extant in tenements and slums. But the first bright days transmute everything into gold like so many good alchemists. Just in sight of Spring and its bright yearning for Summer, social miseries are to be forgotten in the one indisputable blessing of good weather. It is important equally to rich

Like the poor, the weather we have always with us; but, if we took as much note of calm as of storm, these first haleyon days of the season would seem to be phenomenal and wonderful. Nature dressed once again in groon would be good news even to those who read the newspapers, and none would be backward in greeting the miracle of Spring-time. Spring brings its good lessons, and its whole

some revivals. Its bland airs give distant

warning to the Health Board and the Street

Commissioner. It runs in the veins of our

young men as in the vernal blood of santings

a spirit of health, energy, and hope. Youth

indeed, is the Alpha and Omega of the season,

and whether this youth is busy building its

green habitation in tree and leaf, or romps

upon the turf a buoyant spirit of exercise and

vitality, we know that the same uni-

versal Spring is working in all the ways

of the world. Already we have anneuncement that the customary celebration of the season has begun. Sunshine and fresh air act as poet and painter for the holiday, and to all intents the games and the laurels of ancient Greece are brought back again. The Herculean Club of Gotham may not have such thews and sinews as its namesake; but all Greece could not substantially do more than make their nine innings out of a game. wrestlers of the Olympian games might have wrought with each other till they became like the hideous trees in the Inferno; but there is no moral showing that their exercise was a particle more satisfactory than a game of base-ball played between two dapper sets of nines of our own day. Base-ball has all the elements of genuine game and diversion. Alike active and ingenious, it calls into play all the intelligence of the muscles, all the hardihood of the baseball intellect. There is every room within the limits of the game for the easy exercise not only of body and mind, but of the Christian virtues of patience, and of perseverance, and the amenities of field sportsmanship. Swiftness in the thrower; quickness of catch in the back stop; unfailing watchfulness and nimbleness in the runner; a supple cunning of limbs in league with the mental propensity for the game; caution and alertness in the field catchers, and an ensemble of heartiness and vigor -all these things enter into the composition of a good game of base-ball. Only less can be said of the field science of cricket, an inferior game in point of breadth and simplicity, and decidedly un-American, as compared to its universally popular rival. Base-ball has become within half a dozen years a national game, almost to the exclusion of cricket, and its rise and present progress are fortunate for the country. No field game is more easily learned, or more steadily and enthusiastically liked; and it is to its simple yet fascinating elements that we owe its ever-increasing popularity. How many thousands of our too much civilized, nerve-worn, over-worked, over-confined Americans have gained health by playing for it, with no worse instruments of chance than bat and ball, and willing legs! The increase of clubs and membership devoted to this capital game would seem to prove that the number of people thus rescued from the rust and sloth of living altogether in-doors is legion. Baseball clubs abound throughout the country, and particularly in the suburbs of New-York, where a a large convention of ball-players has just held its Spring session, the enthusiasm for the sport is wide and stirring. Other sports on land and shore will soon attract the interest of the active, and Lake Quinsigamond will be the scene of another inspiring college regatta before the season is over. To all of them, health and greeting. We know of no gloomier mistake than to condemn the cause of exercise, as expressed in the games of the people, as trivial, and one of the best symptoms of healthful pediency. Mr. Gladstone was expedient good sense is the public willingness to preach in appealing to the Conservatives. The from texts like these the muscularly Christian doctrine of the "Holiness of Health." If health is to be gained by amusement, then to play is as good sometimes as to pray. The American people were never so full of the spirit of exercise as now, and never have they had so much need of it.

LOTTERIES AGAIN.

There is a law of the State of New-York which declares a lottery, under whatever specious name it may be disguised, "a public nuisance:" and we are not without hope that if the managers of these enterprises continue much longer to evade and defy the law, our citizens may come gradually to the same conclusion. It does seem reasonable to expect that after four or five hundred thousand people have been deluded into paying five dollars apiece for brass rings and twopenny buckles, the burnt children may learn to dread the fire and lotteries cease to be profitable. If Mr. Crosby should again be compelled by financial misfortune to offer his Opera-House for twice its value, we doubt whether he would find it as easy to sell chances in the drawing as he did the first time, and probably very few of the unfortunate dupes who held tickets in the various bogus "Gift Enterprises' which have from time to time collapsed into nothingness, like pricked bubbles, will be induced to trust their money again in similar unstable investments. But this is a big country, and there are many thousands of us who have not been duped yet, or at any rate have not found it out; and does not the poet tell us that "Hope rules a land forever green?" So the period when Americans are to become too knowing to trust to

Fortune's cheating lottery Where for one prize an hundred blanks there be may yet perhaps be a long way off, and unless the law steps in to vindicate itself and protect us, there is no telling how long the swindle may continue. A firm of rogues in Chicago, who sold many thousands of tickets for a fietitions lottery of silver-ware and jewelry, and then ran away one night with the money, found no difficulty in repeating their sharp practice in another city; and a so-called charitable gift undertaking which was broken up hw the police in New-York transferred itself to Washington, and, with the aid of the franking privilege, there did a flourishing business, Tricks and quibbles are devised to cheat the law, and shams are set up to cheat the conscience. The evil word lottery is carefully kept out of sight; the drawing is a distribution; the prizes are gifts; the wheel is replaced by some puzzling arrangement of certificates and envelopes. There must be no blanks, so bushels of pinchbeck breastpins and brass sleeve-buttons, worth fifty cents a dozen, are thrown in, and every man gets a cheap picture at an exorbitant price. And then what fransparent impositions are

practiced to quiet the moral scruples of those who have been brought up in a holy horrer of lotteries! To-day the scheme is for the benefit of the Masonic fraternity; yesterday it was to found an asylum for the orphans of soldiers and isailors an asylum to be built nobody and poor-to hundreds of alleys and squares knows where, and managed by nobody knows where rich and poor abide in near neighbors whom. Now a hospital is to get some indefinite bood. It is important alike to trade and agric share of the profits; again, the money is to go The Engle mistakenty assumes that Tan Tana outsury. It is a boon to claid bood and to total to a school. Sometimes the promise is not all

a lie; the charitable object proposed does receive a bonus for the use of its name and character, while the lottery-men of course retain the lion's share; but in many cases not a penny goes to charity, and the concern is not

only a "nuisance," but a false pretonse. This mixture of charity and gambling is perhaps one of the worst features of the whole business, and we do fervently hope and beg that religious and benevolent institutious will hereafter set their faces against it. We do trust that after the demoralizing pace at which the lottery mania has run riot this Winter, we shall have the money-changers driven out of the temple and swindling banished from the church. We have no wish to be disrespectful; but have not the clergy much cause to blame themselves for the alarming spread of this popular passion for gambling, this thirst to be rich without working, this cagerness to buy & hundred thousand dollars with a five dollar bill? If a church wants a new organ, or a Sunday School a new banner, or a parsonage a new carpet, the . popular way to get it now-a-days is to set up a big raffle, in which a thousand people are expected to pay for a thing and nine hundred and ninety-mine of them don't get it. And we speak by the card when we say that church raffles are often notoriously conducted in a dishonest manner. If this sort of thing is respectable, it is not easy to see how one can censure the faro-banks and keno-shops. If the teachers go astray, it is no wonder that the people run after the ignes fatui of sudden wealth. For pity's sake, gentlemen, no more charitable swindling!

Senora Angela Peralta's success last evening, at the Academy of Music, has partly justified the cordial predictions which have been uttered in her favor from so many quarters. She appeared as Amina, in La Someambula, an opera full of honey and innocence, as trite as it is sweet, but nevertheless abundant in certain vocal opportunities necessary to the display of the least affected, and most genial and emotional qualities of the singer. It was the one of all others to select for the debut of such a vocalist and actress as Peralta, whe has the simple case, purity, and volubility of expression which we look for in the representative of a part which Sontag has enriched and Patti brightened. Amina doubtless shows Senora Peralta at her best, for it is a part quite capable of containing the most charming individuality of a musical method like hers. That best is admirable indeed, and no serious fault is to be found with her utterances of Beilini. The nervousness of adebutante may have made plain some thinness of hose lower and ordinary tones, but in her higher reaches of vocal skill and embellishment and furnantic fervor, the new prima donns has fulfilled expectation. Her presence is not conspicuous for merely personal advantages, though a light, buxous figure, graceful movement, a Spanish complexion, and large black eyes, are likely to win upon the countenance of the public even in the absence of positive and starting beauty. With the youthful freshness of her voice, Senora Peralta combines a delicacy and maturity of method which is only to be commended. Her acting, whether natural or not, is very dainty artifice; her vocalism, seldom or never disguised and impaired by the silly and rhapsodical tremolo, is rich and sweet, and there are passages of her execution in which nothing better could be desired for either hight or fullness. The finales of the first and last act were distinguishing instances of the first and last act were distinguishing instances of the first and last act were distinguishing instances of the first and last act were distinguishing instances of the Academy of Music, has partly justified the cordial pre-dictions which have been uttered in her favor from as

mentary of applause which it received was often very indiciously bestowed. I Puritani will offer her second assumption.

—Handel's Messiah was produced with the promised autificiency of choral humbers at the remarkable festival of the Trinity Choirs last evening. The objection that St. John's Chapel is too small a building for proper audience of so great a work does, in some measure, hold good; but the effect of a grand chorus of three hundred voices ranged from altar-base almost up to the roof, and along the sides of the chapel, was, nevertheless, agreeable and inspiring. With this chorus roaring in front, a perfect sea of the fugues of Handel, and the organ and orchestra in front and at back of the chapel, the hearer found himself not unpleasantly taken by storm. Dr. Peck conducted well, but not all his choruses were promptly taken, and we have heard the famous Hallelujah recently given with grander masses of voice, but perhaps not with more precision, in a larger hall. The orchestra was excellently handled, and the fine overture of Weber, and the thrilling Pastoral Symphony were faithfully discoursed. The contraito recitative of Miss Steriling, and the sopramo of Miss Brainerd were each carefully and appreciatively given and Mr. Perring's and Mr. J. R. Thomas's solo were painstaking, and once or twice more effective, than usual with our stock-singers of the male parts. The voices of a choir of boys came in cheeringly and enthusiastically in various good portions of the programme, the whole of which was commendably, if not grandly done. The Trinity Festival has thus been a success precious to the school of oratoric, of which Manager Harrison announces still another great festival in June, lasting for a week, and comprising the masterpieces of Hayda and Mendeissohn.

THE NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

THE NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

The Opinion Nationale says of the new cabinet : "Thuon de Revel, the new Minister of War, is a General of ab lity, and an intimate friend of the King. He was charged last year with the office of receiving Venetive from the hands of France. Signorn Coppino, Giovanola, and DeBlassis, respectively the Ministers for Public Instruction, Public Works, and Agriculture, belong to the single of ability, and an intimate friend of the King. He was

FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The following correspondence explains the disposition made of the application recently made by two female students for admission to the Medical College of Harvard University;

Gentlemen: Finding it impossible to obtain elsewheres in New-England a thoroughly competent medical education, we hereby request permission to enter the Harvard Medical school on the same terms and under the same conditions as other students, there being, as we understand, no university statute to the contrary.

On applying for tickets for the course, we were informed by the Dean of the Medical Faculty that he and his coadjutors were unable to grant them to us in consequence of some previous action taken by the corporation, to whom now, therefore, we make request to remove any such GENTLEMEN: Finding it impossible to

some previous action taken by the corporation, to whom now, therefore, we make request to remove any such existing disability. In full faith in the words recently spoken with reference to the University of Harvard—"American colleges are not cloisters for the education of a few persons, but seats of learning whose hospitable doors should be always open to every seeker after knowledge"—we place our petition in your hands, and subsettle ourseives, your obedient servants.

SOFHIA JEN BLAKE.

To the President and Fellows of the University of Horvard.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, April 8, 1867.

My DEAR MADAM: After consultation with the faculty of the Medical College, the corporation direct me to inform you and Miss Dimock that there is no provision for the education of women in any department of this university.

Neither the corporation per the faculty wish to express Neither the corporation for the faculty with the expression of expediency of the medical education of women, but simply to state the fact that our school no provision for that purpose has been 1 to ris at present contemplated. Very respectfully 3 to Thomas 14.

Miss S. Jex Blake.

A CARD. CONSUL-GENERAL MURPHY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sin: An article in The Sami-Weekly Tribune of the lith of March, headed "Diplomatic Dirt Eating," referring to the swers of the Ministers and Consula abroad to the State Department of he celebrated McCrarken letter, does great injustice to our w

severs of the Ministres and Consuls abroad to the State Department on the celebrated McCracken letter, does great injustice to our works? Consul-General Marphy, who, by the way, is universally extended and respected, not only by all the American residents here, but by the hankers and commercial men generally, for the active and scalous interest in all ways taken te promote the financial interest of our nation, and keep constantly the public advised of the advantages of investments in United States securities.

Your articles says that Consul Murphy not only begged pardon of the Hen. Secretary Seward, but sent addistrit in backing up his plea of and gully to his son, and saked of him to plead in his behalf to the father to be kees in office, which is not correct.

Knowing the Consul well, I can safely state of all men in office, be would be the last to here for a place or office, or do any dishonorable set unwenthy of an American eithern. The office here has under its subsertion many of the uniquiboring places, and, of course, requires a great feel of week and attention. The salary attached to it is \$6,000, which, with all their inconex, is not to exceed \$5,000 altogather (and not \$100,000, as all other inconex, is not to exceed \$5,000 altogather (and not \$100,000, as all other inconex, is not to exceed \$5,000 altogather (and not \$100,000, as all other inconex, is not to exceed \$5,000 altogather (and not \$100,000, as all other inconex, is not to exceed \$5,000 altogather (and not \$100,000, as all other inconex, is not to exceed \$5,000 altogather (and not \$100,000, as a family combinately here, where the fixing is hardly less expectars has a family combinately here, where the fixing is hardly less expectars has a family combinately here, where the fixing is hardly less expectars has its our own country. But, were the fixing is hardly less expectars has its our own country. But, were the fixing in hardly less expectars has its our own country. But, we are now at the fixing in the fixing in the fixing in the fixing i